

*G. hippoboscoides*, n. sp. ♀. Head almost uniform light yellow. between the ocelli tinged with brown. Eyes black, bare, not approximated to each other. Front broad, wider anteriorly, with yellow pollen on the sides, a longitudinal callosity more whitish, extending from the ocelli to the beginning of the antennal prominence; in dried specimens a variable impressed line on each side of this callosity. Antennae situated on a distinct transverse prominence, yellow, the third joint more reddish; second joint almost annular, third tapering quite symmetrically, composed of eight annuli. Face yellow, strongly protuberant, shining. Proboscis reddish, directed forward, reaching but little beyond the antennae. Palpi slender, long, yellow, with yellow pollen and abundant blackish hairs. Posterior orbits wide, conspicuous, with yellow pollen.

Thorax whitish yellow below, more brownish above, with minute, appressed, silvery yellow pile; on the anterior border just a trace of a slender, median, reddish line; on each side a broad, indistinct reddish stripe, interrupted along the transverse suture. Scutellum short, as wide as the head, yellow.

Abdomen short, broad, covered with appressed shining silvery-yellow pile; seven visible segments, the last narrow, but little protruded, showing a distinct emargination.

Legs uniformly light yellow, the claws black except at base. Spurs of moderate size on middle and hind tibiae.

Wings hyaline, with a deep brown cloud extending across them, including the following parts: the stigma, all of the marginal cell except the proximal end, all of first submarginal, all of the second except tip, all of the first posterior except posterior half of the distal end, the proximal half of the discal, all of second basal, and middle of anal. There is a characteristic small clear spot in the second basal, at the anterior distal angle. The cloud is clearly defined behind, but fades more gradually in front. The branch of the

third longitudinal vein shows a tendency to emit a stump of a vein. In one of my specimens the vein separating the third and fourth posterior cells is obsolete for the greater part of its course.

Length 12 to 13 mm. Width across expanded wings, 28 mm.

Described from two female specimens, received from Mr. Henry G. Klages, Jeannette, Northumberland Co., Penn.

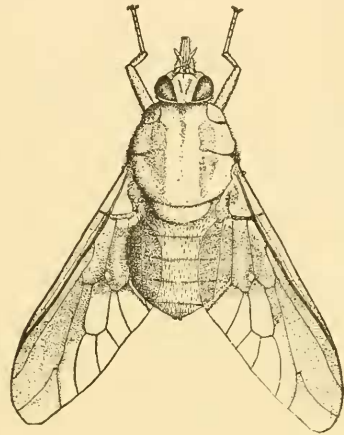


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

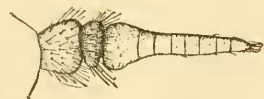


FIG. 3.

Fig. 1 shows the insect from above, the wings being diagrammatic. Fig. 2 is a side view of the head. Fig. 3 an antenna.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—Klemensiewicz, at the last December meeting of the zoological and botanical society of Vienna, stated that in the preceding summer he had observed hundreds of *Pieris rapae* flying

over an alpine lake in the Tetragebirge, engaged in a new kind of sport, for they occasionally settled down upon the surface and after remaining there a few moments, perhaps half a minute, again took flight, repeating the performance many times; on settling they apparently attempted to rest on the wings of one side only, but the other soon became involved, and after repeated experiments at this play, the moisture-laden wings refused their duty and the butterfly came to grief, as the numerous corpses floating about testified.

The report of the gypsy moth committee to the legislature of Massachusetts, just issued, shows that the insect is now found in about thirty cities and towns, including about two hundred square miles of territory; its limits at last appear to be pretty well defined, but it was found in excessive abundance at places fifteen miles apart; over three quarters of a million of egg-clusters were removed and destroyed during the year; excellent illustrations accompany the report.

Dr. Klebs, of Königsberg, has published a list of the specimens in the amber-museum of Stantien and Becker of that city, covering more than 13000 numbers of which a very large number are insects. He here records for the first time the presence in amber of the coleopterous families Trichopterygidae and Bruchidae; but in a summary list of families, indicating the general arrangement of the museum and where all families known to be represented in amber are marked with a special sign, one half of the twenty-eight families of Coleoptera not so marked have certainly been credited by one author or another as occurring in amber.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

13 NOVEMBER, 1891.—The 165th meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle Street. Mr. Samuel Henshaw was chosen chairman.

A letter was read from the secretary of the

Royal Society of South Australia, of Adelaide, offering to exchange publications. It was voted to accept the offer.

The librarian announced that there was a duplicate copy of "Illustrations of Insects (Heteroptera)", by Townend Glover, and moved that the same be offered for sale by the treasurer, and the proceeds added to the publication fund of Psyche. This motion was carried.

Dr. George H. Horn stated that he had recently been studying the subgenus *Celia* of *Amara*, and remarked at some length on the characters heretofore made use of in the separation of the species. One character which had been proposed for the separation into groups was found in the prosternum, this being punctured in the males of some species and in others not. Dr. Horn, however, regarded this division as likely to confuse the student, as in some species the prosternum may be either punctured or not in the male.

Some discussion followed with regard to the construction of synoptic tables.

Mr. S. H. Scudder read a letter from Mr. Edward Doubleday Harris, reporting the finding of a bright green chrysalis of *Laer-tias philenor* in New York, one of several raised. Of this color it has never before been reported from the Atlantic slope.

Mr. R. Hayward stated that he had recently been studying the Cicindelidae, and had found in his collection an *Amblychila* which he presumed should be referred to the form *A. piccolominii* of Reiche. The specimen was smaller than the typical *A. cylindriformis*, smoother, and the carina of the elytra nearest the suture was absent and represented by a row of large punctures. The specimen was from Arizona.

Dr. Horn thought it might belong to a species recently described by Rivers from that locality.

Mr. Hayward showed specimens of the larvae and pupae of *Boletotherus bifurcus* from Underhill, Vt.